

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

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EDITOR

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Kitchener

Kitchener of Khartoum is lost to Great Britain but the traditional British pluck should rise to the occasion and replace him, perhaps not with any one man but with a set of men who will carry forward the war with the iron determination which was one of his leading characteristics.

He died a soldier's death, even though it was at sea. But the great army which he was creating remains in its millions, and if there is anything in inspiration and leadership, "Kitchener's men" should make their leader live again in their own deeds of bravery and endurance.

All other great powers that entered the war had huge standing armies and compulsory military service. Great Britain alone faced the issue with confidence and country. It was the only power that its people would readily respond to the call of arms and country without compulsion, and the precipitous developments that led to the war found both the people and the government unanimous in the verdict that Kitchener of Khartoum was the man to lead in the recruiting and organization of the necessary army.

It was not a sentimental clamor, for though Kitchener was a proved hero of many campaigns, his personality was as impenetrable as hardened steel, and he was not a hero that could be loved; even the war office had no pronounced liking for him, but on all sides there was profound respect for his military efficiency and for all he had done to extend the domains of the British Empire.

He grimly told the British people they had a bigger war on their hands than they realized, and one that might last longer than they expected, but it was to be fought with entire confidence, and he, unsuited, almost like a dehumanized machine, set about to make things happen. From time to time came reports indicating his failure to get the number of men he wanted, but within a year after the war opened Premier Asquith officially announced in Parliament that about 3,000,000 men had enlisted in the United Kingdom alone, and almost another million in the overseas dominions. Since then it has been announced that the total of military recruiting efforts had reached 3,000,000.

CONVENTION SKIRMISHES

A Honolulu of wide experience in politics and one who follows national currents closely, with fairly frequent trips to Washington, said yesterday: "I believe that Hughes is exceedingly likely to be nominated at Chicago and that if nominated he will be elected. But I do not believe that he will accept the nomination unless he is assured of a united party."

The same thought is voiced frequently in mainland newspapers comment these days. All of it comes down to the question, "Will Roosevelt accept Hughes?" Victor Murdock's declaration yesterday against a "non-committal" candidate may or may not indicate that the Progressives will refuse to accept Hughes. Murdock is one of the staunchest, strongest supporters of the Colonel and perhaps one of those closest to him. But there is no knowing whether he speaks with the Colonel's ratification.

Should Hughes be the choice of a practically unanimous Republican convention, and should the Progressive convention refuse to endorse him and launch a ticket of its own, there would unquestionably be much feeling against Roosevelt. Hughes is not at all the type of politician against whom Roosevelt rebelled in 1912—the Barnes type, the Penrose type, nor is he the Root type. Though a man of much reserve, he has an extraordinary power for appealing to the common people. His record is conspicuously clean. A refusal to accept him, even though that acceptance might mean following him to defeat, would appear to many Americans as an exhibition of personal ambition on the part of the Colonel. But be it remembered that this bridge has not yet been approached, so there is no use crossing it beforehand.

The Hughes men claim that their choice will have a clean 400 for Hughes on the first ballot and that the second ballot may nominate him. They count on the "favorite son" vote going almost entirely for Hughes after the second ballot and practically none for Roosevelt.

On the other hand, the boomers of the favorite sons are obviously hoping that the Roosevelt and Hughes men will get into such a bitter contest that neither can be chosen and that the convention must turn to one of the "second-line" candidates—Cummins, Burton, Root, Fairbanks, etc.

Speaking of Fairbanks, it would not be at all surprising to see him nominated for vice-president, no matter how the nomination for president goes. He has two qualifications for the vice-presidential nomination—he lives in a pivotal state, where he is strong; and he is free of the factions and a conservative of the unmarked degree.

The Indiana election is particularly important this year for the Hoosiers elect two senators and Marshall will be renominated for the vice-presidency. The Republicans naturally want to roll up a big vote in this state and Fairbanks could do it for vice-president and might also pull across two Republican senators.

Senator Works of California is receiving some consideration for the Republican nomination for vice-president. Works was born in Indiana, and Hoosier members of Congress are said to be behind his candidacy. He will also have Grand Army support, as he was a Union soldier at the age of 16. Another possible factor in his favor is that he comes from Hiram

Johnson's state, and if it becomes evident that the Progressives will not support the Republican candidate for president, a vice-presidential nominee may be picked from California to secure western support for the G. O. P. ticket.

It will be interesting to watch the maneuvering of the rival political managers at Chicago in efforts to get candidates nominated first. The regular procedure is to call the roll of states in alphabetical order and each state to present its choice, if it has one. Alabama comes first, and the Hughes backers are trying to get Alabama to waive the honor of "first say"—it having no candidate—and allow the New York delegation to put Hughes up first. The Root and Roosevelt men are trying to block this plan.

Ex-President Taft has issued a statement saying he will support "any Republican nominated." This still gives him an "out" if Roosevelt should be nominated at the Coliseum, as he can claim the Colonel is not a Republican.

The significance of the reported private conference between Chairman Hilles of the Republican national committee and George W. Perkins, the "angel" of the Progressives, is hardly to be over-rated. If such a conference took place, unquestionably Hilles learned something of the stand that Col. Roosevelt and his leading supporters will take.

NOT FORCED TO IT.

Despatches from Tokio last Saturday said that the leaders of the hitherto rival political parties were getting together on a united program, because of the army and navy legislation by the United States Congress.

The inference appears to be intended that whatever military increase program Japan undertakes will be that forced upon her by the bigger navy, which Uncle Sam is creating.

But as a matter of fact, Japan's bigger army and bigger navy plans considerably antedate those of the United States. The two-division increase scheme has been urged by Japanese army leaders for more than two years, and the Mikado's empire is building larger warships year by year. Only two weeks ago the Japanese navy department issued specifications for a new battleship which will be the mightiest afloat. It is to be a super-dreadnought of 32,000 tons, with a speed of 24 knots and a main battery of twelve 15-inch guns. Britain's largest super-dreadnought, so far as known, is the Queen Elizabeth, of 27,500 tons displacement and with a main battery of eight 15-inch guns and a speed of 22 knots. The Pennsylvania, pride of the American navy, is of 31,400 tons, has twelve 14-inch guns and a speed of 21 knots. Germany's largest known super-dreadnought has eight 15-inch guns, is of 28,500 tons, and has a speed of 23 knots.

Japan's army and navy program for some years past has been such that the claim cannot be made that the empire is forced into a new military expansion solely by Uncle Sam's plans.

DECLINED THE INVITATION.

Illinois editors are awake to the detriment that the mail-order craze does to communities. An exchange reports the following significant incident:

"One must feel a little thrill of admiration for the members of the State Press Association of Illinois. At their recent meeting in Chicago they were invited to a banquet to be tendered to them by the firm of Sears, Roebuck & Co. They declined the invitation, by unanimous vote. These publishers believe that the mail-order houses are doing a vital injury to their communities, diverting to themselves patronage which should in the community interest, be accorded to the local merchant. Holding these views they could not, with consistency or relish, eat the bread and salt of this great firm."

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Brandeis is seated. The fight against him was remarkably bitter and the clever men who opposed him used every endeavor to make some of his acts appear both crooked and unprofessional but the longer they fought, the more their fight looked like the fight of ultra-conservatism against liberalism on the bench. Brandeis is only one of many justices. He cannot be revolutionary if he would, but the fact that he has been nominated and seated will give many Americans more confidence in the independence of the highest tribunal in the land.

Victor Murdock, the fiery-topped Bull Moose from Kansas, says that he is for Roosevelt—"not for any non-committal leader at this time." But has Roosevelt been willing to commit himself as to whom he would support for president?

The real war expert is the man who can write an official announcement which folks will believe.

The bottom dropped out of Kilauea yesterday at the rate of 300 feet in four hours but that isn't a circumstance to the way the bottom is going to drop out of some of these presidential booms.

How doth the little busy boom improve each shining hour, with whispers, rumors, stories, yarns of presidential power.

Lucky are the cartoonists! How they will caricature those Hughes whiskers!

INSIGHT GIVEN INTO WORK DONE FOR HAWAIIAN WOMEN AND GIRLS

Mrs. Leopold, in an Interesting Paper, Outlines Conditions and Prospects

(The following paper entitled "Work Among Hawaiian Women and Girls—Its Present Condition and Prospects" was read at the annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal church by Mrs. Leopold Kroll.)

Before speaking of present conditions and prospects of the work among Hawaiian women and girls, it is necessary to look back on earlier conditions in order to appreciate the remarkable progress that has been made. By a comparison of what was and what is, we can reasonably expect even greater progress in the years to come.

It has been only three generations ago that the work of leading the Hawaiians out of a primitive condition was begun. At that time, conditions in the islands were far from promising, everything tended towards a life of ease, there was no necessity for thought of the future, incentives for mental activity were entirely lacking, nature supplied all wants for the twelve months of the year, and outside of a few primitive arts, materials for which required little preparation, there was little need or opportunity for the creative faculty to develop. The coming of the white race changed all this. With the higher ideals of life and material conveniences, more demands were made upon the natives to adjust themselves to environment to which they had never been accustomed and make use of facilities which had never before been brought into activity.

The change of conditions was so radical and sudden that a large percentage of them were soon found in a class far beneath that of the newcomers. Many felt that this was a sign of race inferiority, but others who could see beneath the surface and had the true Christian spirit of service thought otherwise. The former were only too ready to let the Hawaiians drift along and by so doing be in a better position to exploit them and their beautiful home. On the other hand the latter set to work to train and educate the people to fit them for the new economic condition.

In this they found a willingness on the part of the natives, but the first steps were feeble and many stumbled by the way. The worldly ones were quick in saying "What is the use of doing anything," but in the face of such remarks and in spite of the obstacles that were in the way, schools were opened, workers labored on year after year along definite lines and results have been obtained. We are not so far removed from the beginning of things but that we can see the same principles in our day church schools, and especially the Priory, realized the surroundings in which most of the children had been brought up and worked on the principle that a large part of right growth depended upon environment.

The idea of home was the first thing to be brought to them. To many, even at this present time, home has been merely a place for shelter. The family life with its affection and hope of the future welfare of the members was an unknown quantity. Our bishop has many times emphasized this point and stated that our schools are to be homes and not institutions for book learning. This family life necessitated the exercise of self-restraint where in the former condition this was not so necessary, for most of the time was spent out of doors and the children were allowed to do pretty much as they pleased.

Possession of the necessities and conveniences of life required order, order required planning and planning required thought. The church's services, sacraments and teaching were placed in the forefront from the very beginning and they have had much to do in the upbuilding of the present generation. It is therefore a proven fact that it was not a lack of mental ability or capability, nor a matter of racial inferiority that left the earlier and even some of the present generation of Hawaiians stranded on a lower plane of life. The material for a more useful and better life was there but it needed time to bring out. Today we find our women and girls, for it is these that our article is concerned with, equaling their white sisters in faithfulness of service, ability to plan and carry out, to hold positions of responsibility and appreciate ideals of a higher life.

It is a satisfaction and encouragement to the workers to look back a few years at a field such as one finds at Lahaina, and take note of the little ones who came under the influence of the church, gradually change and blossom out into a fuller life. It was the close association with the workers in the school and at the parsonage, the taking part in the church services

and work, that in a very short time left its mark; they stood out, not aloof from the other children, and a longing for greater things, soon brought them to the places where further opportunities were offered. They have in time gone out into the world and what is found? At Kipahulu, Maui, a Lahaina girl is helping the church in a Sunday school made up of the children. At St. Elizabeth's, another teacher is found. Kipahulu, likewise, is blessed with a Lahaina girl. In St. Luke's hospital, San Francisco, three of our church girls are in training, and one of these has Lahaina for her birthplace. So we may go on mentioning others.

We have chosen this field because we are more familiar with it, but in other places in these islands, the same may be found to be the experiences of the worker, who feel that their efforts and sacrifices have not been in vain. Only a few weeks ago, one of the officials of the board of education remarked that the records kept by the department show that the Hawaiian girls are making progress in efficiency and ability to teach in the upper grades. He stated furthermore that they were splendid disciplinarians and understood the handling of children and had a faculty of imparting knowledge.

In the business houses of Honolulu many of our girls may be found giving most satisfactory service and receiving good wages.

One of the most conscientious matrons they ever had at the Kalihl Boys' Home is the present one. As a Hawaiian, she is interested in the boys of her own race, and has brought a spiritual influence into the institution such as it never had. All of the white women that preceded her did not begin to do the work that she is doing in her quiet gentle way. Up to a few weeks ago, her most efficient assistant was a former Priory girl. This young woman was offered a position by the board of health to take charge of the nursery at the leper settlement, at Mokulua. To her care are entrusted the babies of the inmates, and she takes care of them until they are a year and a half old when they are sent to Honolulu. In taking this step she did it in the service for her Lord. She knew that she would be separated from the outside world, but the joy of knowing that her life would count for something in that field, gave her the strength to make the sacrifice.

Another encouraging sign is that some of our better educated girls, who have had the advantages of an education away from the islands, are very anxious to take up a work that will help their less fortunate sisters to better themselves. This shows that they appreciate what has been done for them, and furthermore, that they are willing to do what no one else can do, namely, to be in sympathy with those of their race and guide them through the pitfalls from which they have escaped.

St. Andrew's Hawaiian Junior Auxiliary has in view the bringing together of the girls of that race, so that they may be in close touch with each other under the best influences. Girls from all walks of life are on the friendliest terms and social distinctions are unknown. A true Christian spirit of helpfulness prevails in all of the meetings and this is carried with them outside. It speaks well for all concerned and is another proof of the wonderful influence of our Lord's life in destroying those artificial barriers which human frailty wants to build up for the sake of earthly position and distinction.

With such facts as the above brought to our consideration we need have no fear as to the future, provided we do our share in the furthering of God's work. It took many centuries to bring our own race to its present height, and yet see where many Hawaiian women stand who have only had a century of enlightenment back of them. We who have the future of the Hawaiian near at heart have much to encourage us, and may God help us to do more than we have ever done to train up the coming generation as a monument of our Savior's loving work among these His children.

LETTERS

A RESPONSE TO THE PUUNUI ROAD ISSUE.

Honolulu, T. H., June 5, 1916. To the Member who wrote the communication in Sunday morning's Advertiser addressed to the Directors of the Country Club:

As to why the Puunui road recommended by the Planning Commission was not shown on the map referred to in your letter, I would say that the map accompanying the letter from the directors to the Country Club members was printed and the letter in the printer's hands before the Planning

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WINNERS.

I don't mind the man with a red-blooded kick.
At a real or fanciful wrong;
I can stand for the chap with a grouch, if he's quick
To drop it when joy comes along.
I have praise for the fellow who says what he thinks
Though his thoughts may not fit in with mine,
But spare me from having to mix with the gals
Who go through this world with a whine.

I am willing to listen to snarl or snarl
Who is willing to fight for his rights,
And there's something sometimes in an honest complaint
That the soul of me really delights.
For kickers are useful and grouches are wise,
For their purpose is frequently fine,
But spare me from having to mix with the gals
Who go through this world with a whine.

—Detroit Free Press.

Commission met and made their recommendation.

The compromise offered by the Puunui Improvement Club to the Country Club and eliminating all of Mr. Sherman's objections is shown on the map and referred to in the circular letter.

I personally am a resident and land owner in Puunui and would be benefited by the contemplated improvements and therefore wish to see a satisfactory solution of this problem. The proposed outlet is the main factor in a plan to macadamize the principle roads in Puunui improvement district, including Wylie street, in which I am more particularly interested. However, as a director of the Country Club I cannot see my way to appropriate \$7000 or more of the Country Club's funds for the benefit of the district in which I live, when the Club has not sufficient funds to carry out contemplated road and other improvements more vital to the interest of the Club. I refer to the road from Nuuanu avenue to the club house that should be repaired and improved. I cannot speak for the directors but I feel that in fairness to the directors and members of the Country Club, especially those who live in Puunui, and member who feels as you do should have the courtesy to come out openly above his own signature.

Yours very truly,
FRED T. P. WATERHOUSE.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL TREATS FIVE CASES EACH DAY OF MONTH

The emergency hospital averaged about five cases a day in May, according to the report which Police Surgeon R. G. Ayer has prepared for the supervisors' meeting tonight.

There were 156 persons treated, 124 being surgical cases and 32 medical. Total treatments were 347. The ambulance made 73 calls. The doctor's report also shows two autopsies and four insane commitments in May.

Although the number of medical treatments is less this month than heretofore, the number of surgical and emergency cases is greater, says Dr. Ayer. "This is exactly what we wish. The purpose of the emergency hospital is to treat emergency cases."

An opportune Bargain: act now Save \$500.00

Owner of a cozy bungalow home, moving to the coast; anxious to get away, is willing to sacrifice \$500 of the real value of the property in order to effect an immediate sale.

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Dayton lane2 " 15.00
14th and Palolo aves.2 " 22.50
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